REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,782.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and, under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0 14 As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,232 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, from BOMBAY, the 7th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line from hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1877, at 8 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

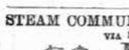
The S. S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 3rd April 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th April 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,
Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	— £4	Including Wines, Without food.
Suez	36	22	— 8	
Port Said	38	24	— 9	
Messina	50	34	— 14	
Naples	50	34	— 14	
Leghorn	50	34	— 14	
Genoa	50	34	— 14	
Marseilles	52	35	— 14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 27th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

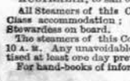
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S.S. EUROPA, Capt. Harris, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,

2,345 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,389 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 6th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES.....Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21st March 1877. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, Captain Theobarthen, will sail on the 4th April. This steamer is already full but she will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
Captain JAMES SHAW,
On the 21st April, and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
Captain KENNETH HOBE,
On the 19th May.

For passage, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
or to
KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE,
2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power,
To Sail about the end of April.

THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience, offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ.....,, 350

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th March 1877. Passenger Agents.

THE S.S. DROMEDARY will PLY from the 15th December 1876 between BHAVNAGAR and SURAT, touching at GOGO. Will leave BHAVNAGAR every MONDAY and FRIDAY, and SURAT every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

FARES.—1st Class, Rs. 5; 2nd Class, Rs. 3; 3rd Class, Rs. 2.

Agents, Bhavnagar—CUSTOMS OFFICER.
,, Surat—RATILAL PURMANANDASS, Gopipura.
,, Gogo—DAJIBHAI PURMANUDASS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. MIRZAPORE	3761	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	3920	500	N.W. Hazelwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3083	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	520	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leve the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, (2,431 Tons and 370 H. P.), Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 20th March 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

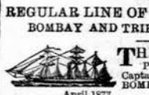
THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Darratt, 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2262	300	Capt G.N. Hector, 14th May, at 3 P. M.
CHINA	2116	400	Capt J.O.Almond, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 31st March 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, and 250 H.P., Captain G. Ragusin, will sail from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th April 1877.

She will be followed by the

S.S. ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, 400 H.P., on 10th May 1877.

These Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	.... Rs. 350	.... Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	.... ,, 255	.... ,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	.... ,, 240	.... ,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	.... ,, 139	.... ,, 66 0

The S. S. POLLUCE will coincide as Port Said with the A. H. Lloyd's Mail Steamer for Constanople via Syria.

For through tickets apply to the undersigned."

The following extra steamers will be despatched to Trieste.

S.S. CALIPSO,	2,900 Tons,	200 H.P.,	on the 30th April	1877
S.S. MEMFI	2,680 ,,	250 ,,	,, 26th May	,,
S.S. TEBE,	2,680 ,,	250 ,,	,, 30th May	,,

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.
82, Bombay Green, 31st March 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ZANTE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31 t March 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. EUROPA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

TO COTTON SPINNERS & MANUFACTURERS.—Just landed, a superior Parcel of ROLLER and CLEARER CLOTH, and SIZERS FLANNEL.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

IMPROVED PATENT TARPAULINS prepared on English Canvas only : and guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain. They are finished expressly for use in hot Climates. No Tar is used in the composition, which is perfectly Pliable and free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. Our Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for 3 Years. The Arsenal, Fort Willi m, has tested and found them all that we describe, and in addition Proof against Damp and White Ants.

Tarpaulins made by us are Branded
F. HARLEY & Co.,
MAKERS,
CALCUTTA.

LOUIS FRANK,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

CARVER AND GILDER,
GENERAL DECORATOR,
PICTURE-FRAME MAKER,
and IMITATOR of WOODS and MARBLES,
LANDSCAPES of INDIAN SCENERY PAINTED TO ORDER
IN OIL OR WATER COLORS.
Illuminated and Ornamental Work of every kind,
Contracts entered into for Painting and Decorating
PALACES, PUBL C AND PRIVATE PUILDINGS, &c.

ECONOMY AND DURABILITY.
IMPORTANT ARTICLES.
TO ALL MILL AND SHIP OWNERS AND USERS OF STEAM POWER.

FOR external coating Marine and Stationery Boilers, Steam Pipes, Cylinders, &c., &c., &c., with THE EAGLE NON-CONDUCTING COMPANY'S PATENT CEMENT.
Sole Agent for Bombay,
J. NEWELL,
Masagon.

Certificate.—This is to certify that I have tried the Eagle Non-Conducting Cement on our boilers, and have found saving in fuel about 10 per cent. Temperature of the boilers is greatly reduced. IT IS SOUND AND FREE FROM CRACKING.

(Signed) NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent to the
Nursey S. and W. Company, Ld.

For further particulars, please apply to Mr. DOSSABHAI RUSTOMJEE, 25, Old Sonapoor Lane, Chaudunwady.

P. S.—Also, Rahtjen's Patent Composition for Ships' bottoms gives many advantages, viz., dries quicker than any other paint, and enables three coats to be given in one day, gain in speed, less frequent docking, saving time and expense, thorough protection against rust, grass and barnacles, easily and inexpensively applied. Apply as above.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.
CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM,
NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES ALWAYS ON VIEW.
Carriages taken on Commission.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES
OF THE
NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.
STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HER
BENEFIT CONCERT
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ABOVE HALL ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4TH.
To commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Song ..... "Sweet blushing rose" ..... *A. Plumpton*
MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.
Solo Pianoforte .. "Andante and Rondo Capriccioso ..... *Mendelssohn.*
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.
Romanza ..... Spirto Gentil ..... *Donizetti.*
GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
Song ..... "Ave Maria." ..... *Gounod.*
(With Violin and Harmonium obligato.)
MISS ELCIA MAY.
Duet ..... "The moon hath raised her lamp" ..... *Sir J. Benedict,*
MR. H. VERNON AND MR. A. PLUMPTON.
Song ..... "There's no home like my own." ..... *Malibran.*
MRS. H. VERNON.
Song ..... "The wreck of the Hesperus. *J. L. Hatton.*
GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
Solo Pianoforte .... "Scherzo in B flat minor.. *Chopin.*
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.

An interval of Ten Minutes.

PART II.

Duet ..... "The Lilly and the Rose" .. *S. Glover.*
MR. AND MRS. H. VERNON.
Solo Pianoforte .. a "Reverie" ..... *C. Tasca.*
b "Tarantelle" ..... *C. Tasca.*
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.
Song ..... "Sweet is True Love" ..... *A. Plumpton.*
MISS ELCIA MAY.
(Accompanied by the Composer.)
Song ..... "The death of Nelson" ..... *Braham.*
Mr. H. VERNON.
Solo Pianoforte .. "Pasquinade" ..... *Gottschalk.*
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.
Song ..... "Y hapoe Birds" ..... *Gumbert.*
MISS ELCIA MAY.
Duet ..... "Sul campo della Gloria" .. *Donizetti.*
GENTLEMAN AMATEURS.
Solo Pianoforte .. "Hiberian Echoes" ..... *Ronville.*
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.

Reserved ..... Rs. 4 | Unreserved ..... Rs. 2
Area ..... Re. 1

Carriages may be ordered at eleven.

Plan may be seen and tickets obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Notice.—Special Tram Cars will run from Boree Bunder to the Town Hall, to carry passengers to the Concert from the Byculla cars. Special cars will run after the Performance to Byculla and Colaba.

WANTED, a HEAD MASTER for the CATHEDRAL CHOIR SCHOOL. For particulars apply to the

Rev. W. MAULE,
Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CELLA, Captain W. Holmes, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 2nd April 1877. S. S. Cella.

THE LEADER,
A Weekly Journal of Politics and Literature.
Edited by JAMES HUTTON.

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5. The Education Department.
6. Judicious Profusion, or Injudicious Waste?
7. Knocking at the Door.
8. Cæsar and Pompey.
9. Day by Day.
10. Correspondence : Agra.
11. Gleanings.
12. Extracts.
13. Money Market.
14. Telegrams of the Week.

SUBSCRIPTION.

	Town.	Mofussil.
3 Months	Rs. 6	Rs. 7 8
6 ,,	,, 11	12 0
12 ,,	,, 20	24 0

For advertising rates apply to the MANAGER, Calcutta Central Press Co., 5, Council House Street, Calcutta.

All other communications to be addressed to the Editor, 11, Middleton Row, Calcutta.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL 1877.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., Nizam State, and several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
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Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhatee State Railway.
eam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla
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Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following :—

Agents.

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher and Co.; Badlum & Co.; Asquith & Co.; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore ....Kellner and Co.
London .....G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch' St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., and Railway Stat on, Saidhoro.
Ootacamund....."Nellgherry Courier" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co.; Phillip s & Co., and Roy u Family Hotel.
Shahabad .....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad..Cursetjee and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, by an experienced PERSON to attend on any Lady going to England or take care of Children on the voyage. Address "E. L.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by the Advertiser a SITUATION as Accountant or Book-keeper in a Merchant's Office or a Bank. Apply to "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an ENGLISH MAID to attend upon a little Girl and a Baby. Highest references required. Address "M.," General Post Office.

WANTED, small, light, second-hand OPEN CARRIAGE or single-seated BROUGHAM. Price moderate. Address "A. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Light Mail PHAETON and first rate Grand PIANO by Broadwood. Apply to "J. A. C.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, in guaranteed good working order two second-hand Engines and Boilers, 5 and 8 H. P. respectively, half cost price. Apply by letter to "MANUFACTURER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

A BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE, instructed by JAMES LALOR, Esq., to sell, without reserve, remaining batch of 17 AUSTRALIAN HORSES broken to Saddle and Harness, some well-matched pairs and a good team of large Bays, by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P. M.

Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

HAVE ON SALE at their several Establishments—

A CHOICE SELECTION OF
TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS.
ALSO
A large assortment of
COURIER, HAND & MONEY BAGS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE
REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,
Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN.	FOR LADIES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.	In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 115 to Rs. 400.

THE GLADSTONE BAG,
IN PLAIN HIDE or BROWN TAN CANVAS,
is PERHAPS the MOST USEFUL and CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE.
Being Collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.
Sizes 16, 20 and 24 inches.
From 22-8 to Rs. 48.

THE CABIN BAG
is strong and compact for the Overland journey, opens in the centre and has a separate Tray for linen.

in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
27	by 15	by 12	and 24	by 15	by 12

From Rs. 36 to Rs. 45.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,
OPENING SQUARE at TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas.	In Morocco and Russia.
From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.	From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,
WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas.	In Morocco.
From 7 to Rs. 12.	From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10.

LADIES' HAND BAGS,
IN RUSSIA OR MOROCCO LEATHER,
Well finished and lined with SILK or CALF.
From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 36.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S
WORLD RENOWNED (GENUINE)
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES
and all accessories can be had from their Bombay Office.
Machines given to "approved" buyers on the
INSTALMENT SYSTEM.
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
☞ *Prospectus and lessons free on application.*

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CO.,

6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.
FRENCH HOUSE.

DRESS-MAKERS,
MILLINERS,
HABERDASHERS,
GLOVERS,
&c., &c.

HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CO.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following "SPECIAL WATCHES," which they can strongly recommend, and of which they receive "FRESH SUPPLIES" monthly.

THE 50 RS. WATCH,

in crystal case, half hunting and hunting cases.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. have received a "GOLD MEDAL" for the excellence of the Watch at the Broach Exhibition and numerous recommendations from purchasers of the same (which can be forwarded if required) Two years' guarantee given.

P.S.—Messrs. F., L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch if required, gratist

THE 40 RS. RAILWAY WATCH,

a crystal face Patent Lever Watch, in strong brass case, large figures and hands.
Specially recommended for rough usage or a district life. Two years' guarantee given.

THE 25 RS. SILVER WATCH,

a very good common crystal face Watch, which, though cheap, is a really serviceable one, and can be guaranteed to give satisfaction. One year's guarantee given.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Among their very great variety of Clocks and Fancy Goods, Messrs. F., L. & Co can greatly recommend their
"85 RS. PALANQUIN TIME-PIECE" WITH ALARUM,
AND
A ROUND BRASS TIME-PIECE, Rs. 40.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction room at 1 P. M. :—

5 bales grey shirting.
5 ,, ,, jaconets.
1 case 100 piece bed tickets.
1 case cabin lamps.
5 bales grey dhoties.
3 cases fancy goods comprising superior cut glass, inkstand of new fashion, writing cases, superior cut decanters, albums, and music albums, walking sticks, aluminium gold watch guards, &c.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OILPAINTING AND OLEOGRAPHS IN FANCY GILT FRAME BY THE BEST ARTISTS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction room, at 1 P. M. an invoice of oilpaintings and oleographs imported in Bombay for the first time (without reserve) the subjects are Rostock, Bay of Naples, Fisherman of Brittany, Verona, Ruluruing Home, Poultry Yard, Winter in the North, Lake Gards, the First Impression, The Farm house, Dutch Port, St Fierrs, Venus in Wales, Cottage by the Stream, Dutch Market Place, Fruit Piece Deserts, Orange and Fig Seller, Duchess of Devonshire, In The Nursery, Coloured Pints, Cross and Flowers, Sunny Hours, various fancy pictures, plain lithograph in various frames, card vase steel engraving in maple frames, single and double photographic frames, and other curious pictures in various frames.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

HIGH COURT.—O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 10 of 1866.
AND
In the matter of the Coconada Press Company, Limited
LIMJEE N. BANAJEE.....Official Liquidator.

Notice is hereby given, that under instruction from the Official Liquidator, and with the sanction of the High Court, the Undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April 1877 sell by Public Auction, at their rooms in Hummum Street, at 3 P. M. :—

The valuable estate of the Coconada Press Company, Limited, in liquidation, consisting of extensive freehold lands, buildings, machinery and plant of the said Company, situate on the bank of the Godavery Canal in Coconada, in the Madras Presidency. For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Official Liquidator, Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, Attornies for the said Liquidator, or the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF JUTE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the British India Steam Navigation Company's godown, on account of the concerned ex s.s. Africa—
112 bales damaged jute.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRE ENGINE, DRILLING MACHINE, ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Masagon, near Hope Hall Hotel.

1 Brand new Drilling Machine.
1 Teakwood Boiler truck.
1 Fire Engine can be worked by steam or hand.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c. &c.

5 bales grey shirting.
20 ,, hessian cloth.
3 cases turkey red jaconets.
3 ,, turkey red scarfs.
7 ,, colored prints.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF SHRUBS AND FLOWERING PLANTS, AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, NO. 134, MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd and WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, at 6-30 A.M. Messrs. BENETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the shrubs and flowering plants, belonging to Dr. H. Cook, M.D. The list comprises a large number of rare and recently imported plants of great beauty including the largest collection of Begonias in Western India.

Catalogues are published and the plants is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable collection of first-class Engravings from paintings by eminent Masters (Raphael Murille &c.) and of choice farms in pots, on old stumps and in wire baskets, shells, trays, &c., at Marine Lines.

TO-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 2ND APRIL 1877.

Owing to the Easter holidays we have no commercial telegrams from Home to-day, but the political advices published this morning are unquestionably pacific in tone, and there seems now some reasonable prospect of business being left to its natural course uninfluenced by the present changes in the appearance of the Turkish Question which have done so much of late to render trade of all kinds risky and uncertain.

Reuter has issued to-day a correction of his previous telegrams respecting the dividends declared by the Chartered, and Chartered Mercantile Banks respectively. The reports should have read—

"The Chartered Bank pays a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half year and carries £65,000 to reserve, and,

"The Chartered Mercantile Bank declares a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year."

The result in both instances is eminently satisfactory and shows that the rapid fluctuations in exchange have not been adverse to profitable working in either case.

The return of the Bank of Bombay for the past week, ending on Thursday last, shows the following alterations:—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	8,88,794
Do. do. at Branches...	Inc.	,,	6,28,205
Deposits	Inc.	,,	9,52,899
Loans	Inc.	,,	17,21,024
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	7,39,652
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	1,95,619
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	7,53,206

At first sight the return is certainly unfavourable, showing, as it does, an increase in the public demand of nearly 20 lacs; but it must be remembered that a considerable portion of this is probably due to the usual preparations for trade requirements during the holidays, and in all probability a considerable proportion of the withdrawals will find their way back to the Bank in the course of the current week. In any case the position of the Bank is by no means weak for the time of year, and there is little reason to apprehend any serious advance in the value of money during the rest of the season.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been weak with a decline of 1-16d. per rupee all round. A fair amount of Private Paper has been offering, but sellers have generally evinced a disposition to hold out for lower rates, nor have the Banks shown great firmness notwithstanding a comparatively limited demand for remittance. From what we can learn the latest advices from London about Silver give the rate nominally at 54d. with no buyers, and the general belief seems to be that a further decline is probably owing to the increased amount of Council drafts to be offered at Wednesday's biddings. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 5 13/16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 5 13-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 8¾d.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par; 60 days' sight 1¼ to 1⅜ per cent. discount.

Government Paper is quiet but steady at previous quotations. Fours, Rs. 97⅜; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101⅜.

The Share Market to-day opened firm but with only a moderate business. Bank of Bombays are in request at an advance of ½ per cent., other Banks being unchanged. Colaba Land Shares are Rs. 5 higher, as also are Mofussil Company's. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we notice an improvement of Rs. 5 per share in Dhurrumseys, Great Easterns and Jewraz Balloo, and a fall of like extent in Madras United.

The Cotton Market to-day has been firm with a fair business doing and prices are partially Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher than on Saturday. The New York receipts for Friday and Saturday are given at only 9,000 bales, which seems to indicate a continuance of the falling off as compared with last year, and there is therefore a very confident feeling that the Liverpool market will open strong to-morrow. The receipts here for the three days have been 15,000 bales which is comparatively moderate. Current quotations are:—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready			Rs. 201 per Candy	f. p.
Good Omrawuttee	,,	,,	190	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	,,	187	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,,	,,	185	,, ,,
Good Dhollera	May	,,	192	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	,,	189	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,,	,,	186	,, ,,

Freights by steamer are very depressed owing to a demand for ready Cotton to complete the loading of two or three early sailing vessels. £1 15 is the current quotation for immediate shipment and £2 per ton further forward. By Cape the demand has been more active. £2 1-3 was done for Liverpool in the morning, but during the afternoon consignees were refusing £2 2-6, and as there are now very few ready ships available the firmness seems likely to be maintained, unless the Liverpool Cotton Market becomes particularly active when the run would probably be again on steamer shipments.

Piece Goods, as usual on mail day, have been particularly quiet and we have not heard of any clearances of importance from first hands. The off-take from the Bazaar, however, is still on a fair average scale at previous rates. Local made Goods are dull but Yarns are fairly steady.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 29th March as compared with the statement issued on the 24th March:—

Liabilities.	24th March. Rs.	29th March. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	61,57,751	70,46,545
Do. do. do. at Branches.	12,07,643	18,36,612
Other Deposits	1,42,96,463	1,33,43,564
Post Bills	57,460	62,886
Cash Credits, undrawn	2,11,120	3,62,374
	3,42,30,437	3,46,51,901
Assets.		
Government Securities	35,14,592	35,09,504
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,26,028	17,39,994
Loans on Security of do. do.	30,64,444	47,85,468
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,970	15,791
Bills Discounted	1,13,97,863	1,06,13,831
Stamps	3,755	3,805
Dead Stock Rs. 5,17,007		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000	3,62,007	3,62,007
Bullion	5,11,780	5,47,399
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,38,82,868	1,31,09 662
Cash and Currency Notes	3,42,30,437	3,46,51,901

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 51 tons, Captain J. E. Gammon sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and fifty deck passengers.

The s. s. Tuscany, 1,063 tons, Captain G. T. Green, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, Genoa, &c., and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and twenty-two deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and fifty-seven deck passengers.

The s.s. Mula, 548 tons, Captain C. Doerf, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Jeddah (March 8th), via Hodeida and Aden, with a general cargo, and two hundred and eighty-three pilgrims.

The s. s. Cella 1,660 tons, Captain Walter Holmes, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Liverpool (February 28th), via Port Said, and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

The s. s. Stainsacre, 705 tons, Captain Joseph Lindale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (February 27th), via Malta, Port Said, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,146 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The s. s. Rossend Castle, 1,126 tons, Captain Twipin, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Newcastle (February 20th), via Malta, Port Said, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 2,015 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The A. H. Lloyd's Co.'s s. s. Pollux, 1,646 tons, Captain G. Requisin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (March 4th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Vuccino, sister and two children, and eight hundred and thirty seven deck passengers.

The Anchor Line s. s. Europa, 1,737 tons, Captain J. Harris, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Liverpool (March 3rd), via Port Said and Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Cowie, Captain Cummine, Mr. King, Dr. and Mrs. Simpson and infant, Mr. Bickers, Mrs. Hill and infant, Mr. W. Coleworth, three Misses and Master Coleworth, Mr. Osborn, and three ayahs.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Africa, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Paterson, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob and three children, Mr. W. Scobie, Captain W. G. Heoriside, Mr. Bond, Miss Beatson, Dr. and Mrs. Hughes and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Chaby and six children, Major, Mrs. and Miss Labalo, Mr Mowra and child, Mrs. Ayalls and two servants, Mr. G. E. Reis, Captain and Mrs. Mines, sixteen prisoners, fourteen escort party, two warders, one Parsee lady, and fifty-six deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Umballa, 839 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Colonel Bell, Lieut. Gibbs, Colonel Castor, Surgeon Major Par, Mr. Steuer, Mr. Haig, Mr. Heenan Captain Young, Captain Cunliffe, Mr. Parker, Mr. Richards, Mr. Hoosain, five men, one woman and three children of D. 4 R. A., twelve men, two women and seven children of B. 9th R. A., thirty men, three women and fourteen children of 56th Regt., and thirty-three deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
31	Europa(s)	Harris	Liverpool, Mar 3.
	Mula(s)	Doerf	Jeddah, Mar 8.
Apr. 1	Cella(s)	Holmes	Liverpool, Feb 28.
	Rossend Castle(s)	Twipin	Newcastle, Feb 20.
	Umballa(s)	Turner	Bussorah, Mar 16.
	Aurica (s)	Paterson	Calcutta, Mar 8.
2	Stainacre (s)	Lindale	Cardiff, Feb 27.
	Pollux(s)	Requisin	Trieste, Mar 4.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Pera (s)	Hyde	Aden and Suez.
	Tuscany (s)	Green	Liverpool, &c.
	Pearl(s)	McGregor	Coast and Cutch.
	Pehlwan (s)	Gammon	Coast and Carwar.

The steamer Akola, Williams, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, obtain ed her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Polluce, to Trieste &c.
Steamer Africa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Umballa, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Europa, to Liverpool.
Ship Newark, to Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 2.

For Liverpool,

County of Caithness—137 bags myrabollans, Jaitha Purshram; 200 bundles myrabollans, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Cursetjee Eduljee Mehta; 479 cwts myrabollans, Mooljee Jetha.

Apelles—256 bales cotton, Dewjee Soondurjee; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Oriflame—200 bales cotton, G Madhowjee and Co.

Alderpool—10 bales cotton Lowjee Jairam; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Khersonese—200 bales cotton, Cursetjee Kessowjee and Co.

Alderpool—10 bales cotton, Nurree Kessoo and Co.

Nellie Martin s—1·0 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, G C Bushby and Co; 5 bales cotton, Jamshedjy Allyezaz; 2 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manu kjee and Co; 80 bales hemp, Dyall Poonja; 80 bales hemp, Hajee Joonus Hajee Mohidina; 80 bales cotton, Megjee Runsraz; 800 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co.

Rinaldo s—1,333 bags linseed and 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 650 cwts myrabollans, W and A Graham and Co; 700 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 75 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

Tuscany s—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Wickham s—1,363 bundles myrabollans, Ralli Brothers; 3,210 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co.

Childwall Hall s—9 cases dry ginger, V Vundravandass; 300 bags myrabollans, Remington and Co; 780 bags myrabolans, Ralli Brothers; 3·5 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 232 bags wheat, Bhimjee Canjee; 2,505 bundles coir yarn, Curumsee Khetsy; 3,175 bundles coin yarn, Veerjee Vulubdass; 90 bags rags, Canjee Curseondass; 45 bales rags, Lalljee Damjee; 50 rags, Gooldass Cullianjee; 50 bales rags, Runchordass Vithuldass; 33 bales hemp, Runchordass Vithuldass; 60 bales wool, Khetseedas Hurmookrey; 36 bales wool, Vulubdass Vundravandass; 3 bales wool, Cursetjee Eduljee Mehta; 123 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 100 bales cotton, Vundravandass Poonjy and Co; 105 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagree and Co; 62 bales cotton, Moosajee Khanbhoy; 137 bales cotton, Munordass Hurmookchund; 61 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 200 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee; 74 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 85 bales cotton, Cooverjee Liladhur; 63 bales cotton, Thackersey Khersey and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bamjee Cruttenjee and Co; 127 bales cotton, Megjee Poonjia; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 255 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 46 bales cotton, Govindjee Doongersee and Co; 92 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 650 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 582½ cwts myrabollams, Mooljee Jetha; 125 cwts coir yarn, Dhurmsey Jairam; 50 bales wool, Frayjee Tooldass; 50 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 30 bales wool, Gangjee Thackersey.

Dunnattor Castle s—400 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Europa s—1,750 bags wheat, W Nicol and Co.

For London.

Pera s—1 case shawls, Sewamull Sobhram.

Stag s—1334 bags rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co,

Mirzapore s—10 bales hides, Faizul Mahomed Dama; 13 bales hides, Alarakhia Sajun; 15 bales hides, Dhurrumsey Velljee; 4 bales hides and 10 bags coffee, P and O S N Co; 2 cases saltfish, Abdoola Mersally.

Burmese s—40 bags coal, W Nicol and Co.

For Hull.

Prior s—5,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Good Hope s—240 cwts hemp, C N Gomes.

Glamorganshire, 600 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Bengal s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Bremerhaven.

Flachlin—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Viola—1,000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Falmouth.

Seringapatam—1,080 bundles linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Zephyr s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Havre.

Minerva s—18 cases peacock feathers, A Blascheck and Co; 900 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 cwts myrabollans, H Clason and Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

Mirzapore s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 ,, also cotton W and A Graham and Co.

For Venice.

Per s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Hongkong.

Orissa s—127 bales cotton, Nurree Kessowjee & Co; 175 packages raisins, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy; 8 packages raisins, Moolladina Moomun; 30 packages raisins, Gool-mhoosein Janmahomed; 60 cwts sandalwood, Ebram Noordin and Co; 275 cwts sandalwood, Rehemkhoy Hubibhoy; 32 cases sharkfins, and 9 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoo-sin Parpia; 19 cases sharkfins, Dhurumsey Velljee; 70 cases sharkfins, and 9 cases fishmaws, ditto; and 68 packages red raisins, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy; 18 packages red raisins, Moolladina Moomen; 206 packages red raisins, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 44 cwts sandalwood, Bhoybhund Vuruhhun; 250 cwts sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy; 20 barrels sillaru, Goolamhoosein Jonmahomed; 40 cases sharkfins, Luchabhoy Cassumbhoy Zemboi s—1 bale and silk remains, Merwanjee Muncherjee and Co; 400 basket-onions, P and O S N Co; 300 baskets onions, H Symons; 5 bales twist, Nurree Kessowjee and Co; 372 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 23 chests opium, Tata and Co; 18 chests opium Hajee Essac Ellias; 133 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 87 chests opium, S Sassoon; 19 chests opium, N J Abraham; 24 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy; 20 bales twist, Vulubdass Manuchund; 45 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 135 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

For Shanghai.

Zambesi s—109½ chests opium, Nurree Kessowjee and Co; 49½ chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 18 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 21½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—3rd April.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Causes.

365-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kevulbhoy Jaichund vs Nahalchundbhoy Nathoobhoy and others—Tyabjee and Syani.—Part heard.

573-76—Ilingworth, Hore and Langley—Lalavahoo and another vs Premjee Mooljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Bicaji C.

188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne.

229-76—L. Fletcher—Ramchai vs Pudma Maloo—Balcrishna and B.

660-76—M H Khan—Elizaer Ecoobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow of Jairam—Tyabjee and Sayani.

228-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdool Raman Allurockia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaik Ally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

653-76—Balkrishna and R—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Long Causes.

204-75—Macfarlane and G—Cullianjee Nemchund and others vs Bai Vijcore—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Short Causes.

612-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Laljee Naronjee and others vs Nathoo Soonderjee and others.

514-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Laljee Naronjee and others vs Nathoo Soonderjee and others.

673-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Sittaram Radakesson vs Jaisingbhoy Huttesing—Shamrao Pandoorng.

260-77—Mr. Bicknell—Rupajee Parachand and others vs Dola Fula and another—Janardhan and Ghaudhibhoy.

296-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Pandit Ajodhianath K. vs Ambalall Nanchand and others.

Long Causes.

550-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Ghella Heerjee—Prescot and Winter.

316-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Cursondass Vullubdass vs Dayal Ruttonsey and another—Jefferson and Payne.

490-76—In person (Pauper)—Dhondee Chandroojee vs Bhinbai widow—N N Kothare.

269-76—In person (Pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee B—Prescot and Winter.

244-77—R Skipsey—J J Rozario and another vs J Rozario and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

379-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs B Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

238-75—Crawford and Bowrey—Hurgovind Chuttoo and another vs The Khutao M S and Weaving Co—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

467-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Sumsoodeen Cassumjee—N N Kothare.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Short Causes.

692-76—Jefferson and Payne—Ludha vs Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally—Shamrao Pandoorng.

23-77—N. N. Kothare Lalla Ajodhia Petsad and another vs Sutkel Sukoba Mestry and another.

295-77—Muljee and Bomonjee—Hurdass Nursingdass vs Visram Vaghjee.

Old Long Cause.

624-76—Rimington H. & L. Barjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and others L. A. Wallace and others—Carigie Lynch & O.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 28.

Montgomery, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Jhelum

March 30.

Boileau, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Bareilly.
Young, Col, Bengal R E; on leave from Lahore.

March 31st.

Cummins, Capt, Madras 4th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
King, Lieut, Bengal 76th Regt, from leave, from England.
Beaumont, Capt and Adjt, Madras 35th Regt N I, on leave from Kamptee.
Cowie Capt Bengal R A from furlough, from England.
Bennett, Major, Bom bay 15th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Hazelgrove, Capt, Bombay Ord Dept, on duty, from Nimuch.
Kerr, Lieut Genl. Bombay Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Kerr, Major, Bombay 9th R Fusilier, on duty, from Poona.
Ironside, Surg, Major, Bombay A M D, on leave from Mhow.
Simpson, Surg, Bombay I M D, from furlough from England.
Walker, Major Genl, Madras R E on duty, from Beypore.

April 1.

Tabb, Capt, Madras 16th Regt, on duty.
Shuckburgh, Lieut, Bengal 2-9 Regt on leave from Deolalee.
Moore, Offg Dy Surg Genl, Bombay, M D A, on duty, from Rajpootana.
Wood, Major, Bengal R Brigade, on leave.
Madden, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave from Bareilly.
Heatwicke, Capt, Bengal R E, on duty from Mauraforc.
Hughes, Surg, Bombay 14th Regt N I, on furlough, from England

April 2.

Castell, Lieut Col, Bombay 1st B Regt, on leave from Hydrabad.
Gibbs, Lieut, Bombay 33rd Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Cunliffe, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave from Kurrachee.
Parr, Surg Major, Bombay Medl D pt, on duty from Kurrachee.
Young, Capt, Bombay R A on leave, from Jacobabad.
Hall, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, from Secundrabad.
Stewart, Major Genl, Bengal Cavalry, on leave from Meean Meer.
Hills, Col, Bengal A A G Lahore Division, on leave, from Meean Meer.

DEPARTURES.—April 1.

Boileau, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

April 1st.

Wilmot, Lieut, Madras 10th Regt N I, to join, to Madras.
Day, Surg Major, Bombay 5th Regt N I, to join to Poona.
Mongomery, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Primrose, Major, Genl, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Barry, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Kerr, Lieut, Genl, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to England.

April 2nd.

Young, Col, Bombay R E, on furlough, to England.
Des Vaux, Lieut, Col, Bombay 5th Regt N I, duty, to Poona.
Probart, Major, Bengal 9th Regt, on leave, to England.
Kerr, Major, Bombay 7th R Fusiliers on leave, to Poona.
Castell, Lieut Col, Bombay 1st B Regt, on leave, to Neilgherry.
Walker, Major Genl, Madras R E, on duty, to England.
Steward, Major Genl, Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to Ahmedabad
Hills Col, Bengal A A G Lahore Division, on leave, to Allahbad

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 28.)

Revenue and General Departments.

Mr H Hankey, Inspr-Genl of Police, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year, under Sec 14, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th April 1877.

Mr J Monro, Dist and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, is appointed to act as Inspr Genl of Police during the absence on leave, of Mr H Hankey or until further orders.

Mr W LeF Rodwell, Comsr of the Chota Nagpore Divn, is allowed furlough for six months, under sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for six days, from the afternoon of the 24th April 1877.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Bose, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Howrah, is retransferred to Hooghly.

Baboo Doorga Nund Das is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Depy Collr of the second grade for land registration work in Noakholly.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Offg Sub-Depy Collr, Nattore, in Rajshahye, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Depy Collr of the first grade, with effect from the 24th June 1876.

Mr A Money, c.s., Member, Board of Revenue, is allowed forlough for seven months, under Sec 14 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for fourteen days.

Moulvi Mohamed Serajul Huq, Offg Sub-Depy Collr, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is confirmed in the second grade of Sub-Depy Collrs, vice Baboo Kylash Chunder Bose.

Mr C H Swinden is appointed to act as Sub-Depy Collr of the second grade, and is posted Maldah.

Baboo Cooloo Hosseno Mozumdar, Special Sub-Registrar, Noakholly, acted as a Depy Mag and Depy Collr in that district from the 9th Nov 1876 to the 8th Feb 1877.

Mr J J Livesay, c.s, having resumed charge of his duties as Offg Mag and Collr, Rungpore, on the afternoon of the 7th inst, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 26th Dec 1876 is cancelled.

Mr C R Marriot, Asst Mag and Collr, Sasseram, is appointed to have charge of the Seetamurhee division of the Mozufferpore Dist.

Mr C F Manson, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Tajpore, is appointed to have charge of the Mudhoobunnee division of the Durbhunga Dist.

Mr G G Depy, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr on leave is appointed to have charge of the Tajpore Div of the Durbunga Dist.

Mr E Stewart, Depy Dent Mag and Collr, Jehanabad, in Behar, is appointed to have charge of the Sasseram division of the Shahabad district.

Mr A. H. Warde-Jones, Offg Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Mudhoobunnee, is appointed to have charge of the Jehanabad division of the Gya Dist.

Mr. E. G. Glazier, c. s., reported his departure on furlough on the 27th inst.

The services of Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Dist and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr E D Lockwood, Offg Mag and Collr of Monghyr, is allowd furlough for twenty months, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr C P Mourath, Offg Mag and Collr of Bogra, is appointed to act until further orders as Mag and Collr of Monghyr.

Mr T E Coxhead, Offg Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Mag and Collr of Bogra.

Mr J Pratt is appointed to act as a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade, with effect from the 1st instant, the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Offg Mag and Collr of Monghyr.

Mr J F K Hewitt, Offg Mag and Collr, Patna, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 23rd inst.

Mr C A Wilkins, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Patna, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr J F K Hewitt, or until further orders.

Mr A T Macleod, Dist and Sessions Judge of the 24-Perguunahs, is allowed furlough for twelve months, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for eight days, under Sec 24 of the Code, from the 2nd April 1877.

Mr H B Lawford, Dist and Sessions Judge of Jessore, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of the 24-Perguunahs during the absence, on leave, of Mr A T Macleau, or until further orders.

Mr C A Kelly, Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Bhagulpore and Monghyr, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Jessore during the absence, on duty, of Mr H B Lawford, or until further orders.

Mr J P Grant, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Hooghly during the absence, on duty, of Mr H T Prinsep, or until further orders.

Mr E S Moseley, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Backergunge, is appointed to act until further orders as Dist and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh.

Mr R M Towers, Additional Judge, Chittagong, on leave, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Nuddea during the absence, on duty, of Mr J Monro, or until further orders.

Mr T Smith, Offg Additional Judge, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Midnapore during the absence, on leave, of Mr L R Tottenham, or until further orders.

Mr F H McLaughlin, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Tipperah, is appointed to act as Additional Judge of Chittagong during the absence, on duty, of Mr R M Towers, or until further orders.

Mr F W Peterson, Offg Depy Comsr, Chittagong, is appointed to act until further orders as Dist and Sessions Judge of Furreedpore.

Mr T D Beighton, Offg as a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, is appointed to act until further orders as Depy Comsr of Julsigoree.

Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose, Subordinate Judge, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act until further orders as a Judge in the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

Mr J P Browne, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge of Gya, is appointed to act until further orders as Dist and Sessions Judge of Patna.

Mr J R Rallett, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to act until further orders as Dist and Sessions Judge of Gya.

Mr J Tweedie, Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Kishnaghur, Ramghat, and Meerpore, and Judge of the Principal Courts of Small Causes in Nuddea and Jessore, is appointed to act until further orders as additional Judge and Joint Sessions Judge of the districts in the Presidency Division.

Mr J Weston, Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Magoorah, Jhenida and Nowgong, is appointed to act as Judge of the principal Court of Small Causes in Jessore during the absence, on duty, of Mr J Tweedie, or until further orders.

Baboo Joogeshur Mookerjee, Sub-Depy Collr of the second grade at Seetamurhee, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Depy Collr of the first grade, vice Baboo Ram Churn Lal.

Baboo Kally Mohun Mozumdar, Sub-Depy Collr of the second grade at Sewan, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Depy Collr of the first grade, vice Baboo Rughunundun Pershad.

Mouvie Mohamed Ismail Khan, Deputy Collr of the first grade in Gya, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Depy Collr of the second grade, vice Baboo Jogendro Nath Sen.

Baboo Peary Mohun Mitter is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Depy Collr of the second grade in the Patna Divn, vice Baboo Rajkissore Narain.

Mr J L P Harris, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade is posted to Backergunge.

Mr H Munro is promoted to the first grade of Asst Supts of Police, vice Mr C W F Proctor, but he will continue to act as Dist Supt of Police Burdwan.

Mr F A Dawson, Asst Supt of Police, Cuttack, is promoted to the first grade of Asst Supts of Police, vice Mr S J Kilby.

The following Asst Supts of Police are promoted to the second grade of Asst Supts:—

Mr J P Ferdinand and Mr R F Guise.

The Rev P J Jarbo, rn d, Chaplain, St James', Calcutta, is allowed furlough for one year, under Sec 5 (a), Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for thirty days, with effect from 1st April 1877.

The Rev J S Sandys, Chaplain of Dum-Dum, is allowed furlough for two years, under Sec 5 (a), Cl use 1, Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for thirty days, from the 24th March 1877.

The services of the Revd F R Michell, Chaplain of Berhampore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, with effect from the 16th March 1877.

Shaikh Munir-Ud-Deen Ahmed is appointed, on probation, to be Sub-Registrar of Shaikpura, in the district of Monghyr, vice Shah Abdool Hossein, Khan Bahadoor, deceased.

Mr J Sutcliffe, Director of Public Instruction, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th April 1877, together with sub-sidiary leave for ten days under Sec 24 of the Code.

Mr A W Croft, m a, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction during the absence, on furlough, of Mr J Sutcliffe, or until further orders.

Mr H Osborne, Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Shahabad, is appointed to act as Sub Depy Opium Agent of Lucknow in the Benares Agency during the absence, on furlough, of Mr C M Armstrong, or until further orders.

Mr J A Pitter, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, is appointed to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Shahabad during the absence, on duty, of Mr H Osborne.

Mr P S Bose, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Azimchur is appointed to be Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent of the third grade, vice Mr W B Peal, with effect from the 29th Dec 1876.

Mr J B Siddons is appointed to be Asst Collr of Customs and Asst Consvr of the Port of Chittagong. This cancels the orders of the 22rd Jan 1877, appointing Mr R J Harrison to be Asst Collr of Customs and Asst Consvr, Chittagong.

Dr J C Garrow Grant, Protector of Emigrants and Supt of Emigration, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for two years, under Sect 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for fourteen days, under Sec 24 of the Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Surgn Maj Jones is appointed to be Civil Surgn of Dacca, vice Dr J F N Wise, retired, and to continue to act as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Medical College.

Surgn H Moriarty, m b, of the 3rd Regt N I, is appointed to the medical charge of the Local Hospital at Dinapore, vice Surgn Maj W H Jameson.

The Lt Govr has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by M J B Knight of his appointment as a Comsr for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Mr F Jennings is appointed to be a Comsr for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under the provisions of Act V (B C) of 1876, vice Mr J B Knight, resigned.

The following Notification is republished from the Assam Gazette:—

During the absence of Baboo Chandra Kumar Mitter on three months' leave on medical certificate, Baboo Harish Chandra Sen, b l, is appointed to officiate as Moonsif of Karimganj, in the district of Sylhet.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 27.)

Public Department.

Surgn William Smyth Fox, Civil Surgn, Vellore, to be Med Officer at Ootacamund from the 15th April next, vice Surgn Maj H Adam, whose tour of duty expires.

Surgn William Price, m d, 10th Regt N I, to be Civil Surgn, Vellore.

Mr Robertson John Melville to act as Protector of Emigrants, Madras, during the absence of Mr J Hunter Blair on leave or until further orders.

The Services of Surgn Maj Hunter Adam are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept from the 15th April next.

Judicial Department.

Capt W H Hallett, Supt of Prisons for the Town of Madras, privilege leave for forty-three days on medical certificate, from or after the 5th proximo, under Sec 31 of the Civil Leave Code.

The appointment, by the Chief Justice of the High Court at Madras, of Mr A P W Begbie to act as Depy Registrar of the Court, App

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, 2ND APRIL.

The Commander-in-Chief with Lady Haines arrived here yesterday afternoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SIGNATURE OF THE PROTOCOL. THE CONDITIONS. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, 2ND APRIL.

The Protocol as amended by Russia was signed at the Foreign Office on Saturday by Lord Derby on behalf of England, by Count Menabrea, the Italian Ambassador, Count Schouvaloff for Russia, Count Munster for Germany, Le Marquis d'Harcourt for France, and by Count Beust, the Ambassador for Austro-Hungary.

Lord Derby declared that the validity of the Protocol was entirely dependent on the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Turkey and Montenegro, and the disarming of Russia and Turkey.

Count Schouvaloff declared that Russia consents to demobilize her forces and to receive an Envoy from the Porte to negotiate for a mutual disarmament provided peace is concluded between Turkey and Montenegro, and that Turkey is disposed to disarm and manifests an earnest wish to execute internal reforms.

The *Times* and the Ministerial journals of to-day, in discussing the above subject, approve of the action of Government, but dwell upon the uncertainty which surrounds the question. Everything, they say, depends upon the sincerity of Russia.

The *Daily News* writes of the proceedings in a spirit of ridicule.

The Revenue for the year amounts to £78,565,036.

THE MONTENEGRIN DELEGATES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 1ST APRIL.

The special Delegates from Montenegro have postponed their departure, which was fixed for Saturday last.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, 2ND APRIL.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Assyria, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf, &c., left here on Saturday.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 2ND APRIL, 8.45 A. M.

French steamer Sindh from Aden, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight... 1s. 8 13-16d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight....1s 8 13-16d.	"
Documents, 3 months' sight...1s. 8¼d.	"
Sovereigns .....Rs. 11-8 each.	

LORD LYTTON, in the course of his Budget speech, said that Burke had, in his character of George Grenville, spoken with contempt of those persons who "misdake regulation for commerce, and figures for finance." This is an ingenious, if perhaps unconscious, misquotation of what Burke really did say. His words are:—"Mr. Grenville thought better of the wisdom and power of human legislation than in truth it deserves. He conceived that the flourishing trade of this country was greatly owing to law and institution, and not quite so much to liberty; for but too many are apt to believe regulation to be commerce, and taxes to be revenue."

WE learn from the *Rangoon Gazette* that Colonel P. Wyndam, who was formerly working in Messrs. Sutherland, Mackenzie & Co.'s forests, [illegible] offered a command in the service of the King of Burma, and is likely to avail [illegible] the offer. This is the gentleman, we [illegible] started the *Indian Charivari* and [illegible]gely for the amusement of Calcutta [illegible] or three years ago.

THE Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, reports officially that on the night of the 13th instant, a strong gale blew at Keti, a place near Kurrachee, when fifteen flat-bottomed boats at that bunder were swamped and one boat threw overboard a portion of her cargo. Of the above fifteen boats, ten were laden and five empty. The loss of merchandize is roughly estimated at Rs. 7,181 and boats Rs. 4,297. No lives were lost. Of the fifteen swamped boats, eleven have been recovered.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* hears that on the Burmese New Year when the King ascends his throne (this being done twice a year) the chair or throne usually occupied by the *Nandau*, or chief queen, will contain an effigy of the lately deceased queen, arrayed in her dress of State. Usually when the first queen dies one of the other queens succeeds to her honors, but His Majesty has resolved to deviate from this rule and to reserve to his first queen alone, whether dead or alive, all her honours for which after consultation with his soothsayers he finds sufficient warranty in the example of some of his predecessors.

WITHIN the past few years observers in Europe have come to the conclusion that the years of most rainfall are the years of most sunspots. There are exceptions, but that is the general law. The theory has been tested by investigations in America, and Professor Brockleby, of Harvard College, states the result very tentatively. "I think," he says, "we may venture to infer that so far as trustworthy observations have been made throughout the United States, they point to a connexion existing between the variations in the sunspot area and those of the annual rainfall: the rainfall tending to rise above the mean when the sunspot area is in excess, and to fall below when there is a deficiency of solar activity." Another noteworthy fact is that the water of the great American lakes is highest in the years of most sunspots. It was mentioned at the last meeting of the British Association that when there are most sunspots then there is most ozone in the atmosphere. (*Vide* Chambers' Journal, Mar. 31, 1875.

As a proof of what may be done by unwearying perseverance, we are glad to be able to announce that the Mazagon Company has at last succeeded in wringing from the Indian Government the additional concession to ship opium from their bunder which has been declared open from yesterday for the landing and ship ping of all dutiable goods including opium. In their appeal in this behalf the Mazagon Company have rightly based their claim on a broad and equitable principle—to wit, the encouragement of private trade; and we are truly glad to find Lord Lytton displaying so much commercial *acumen* by the sanction he has readily accorded to the petition. The hitherto old and selfish system of compulsory shipment of opium from the "Town Bunder" now receives as a consequence a merited *quietus* and is superseded by a conciliating policy having for its object the encouragement of private enterprise. We feel that this desirable state of things might long ago have been brought about had some public-spirited men come forward and taken the field in contesting this claim with the Government. However, all this has now been done and the trade of Bombay may well feel thankful to the Mazagon Company for having got through the barrier hitherto believed to be unsurmountable.

ONE of the chief objects of the new University about to be established at Lahore is to apply to the study of the Oriental classics the scientific methods of the West. This important task has already been attempted with considerable success in the Sanskrit Colleges of Calcutta and Benares, and in the Calcutta and Hughli Madrassas. All those, remarks the *Englishman*, who take any interest in Oriental learning are well acquainted with the patient industry and the laborious research of our Indian pandits and moulvies; and the advantage of utilising more thoroughly these valuable qualities, by emancipating them from the cumbrous shackles of exploded methods, and by directing them to the less wearisome and more productive systems of instruction which have produced such great results in Europe, is so obvious as hardly to need proof. It was well said by Lord Lytton the other day at the Senate House of the Calcutta University that "the time may come when Europe will look to the Universities of India for the world's highest Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic scholarship—a day when these Universities will be recognised as the great storehouses of original discovery made by science in the opulent realms already offered to scientific research by India's immense varieties of soil and climate, of human race and character, of vegetable and animal life."

THE following story may amuse those interested in the vagaries of fashion. At a dinner-party given lately in Paris, one lady was remarked above all others for the elegance of her figure and the perfection of her toilette. During the *mauvais quart d'heure* before dinner she was surrounded by a host of admirers, and one less bashful than the rest ventured to offer her the flower from his button-hole. It was accepted, but as the "princess robe" worn by the graceful creature was laced behind, it was necessary to fasten the flower to the front of her dress with a pin. The operation was successfully performed, and the fair lady was led into dinner by the donor of the flower. They were hardly seated, when he heard a curious sound like the gentle sighing of the wind, and on turning towards his partner, he saw with horror that the lovely figure was getting "small by degrees and beautifully less." The rounded form had disappeared before the soup was over, and long before the first entree, the once cresseless garment hung in great folds about a scraggy framework! It seems that the newest dresses for "slight" ladies are made with air tight linings, and inflated when on, till the required degree of embonpoint is attained. The unfortunate lady mentioned above had forgotten this little detail when she fastened the fatal flower to her bosom with a pin; hence the collapse!

THE *World*:—"Business is slack with the sculptors. Some of them, however, have their hands full with old orders. On a visit to Foley's studio the other day, I found that the pupil on whom the completion of his unfinished works has devolved, Mr. Brock, is hard at work on a statue of Lord Gough for Dublin. The equestrian statue of Canning for Calcutta is already at the foundry. Since the master's death, Brock has turned out of the workshop, faithfully and diligently, the Grattan and Stokes memorials for Dublin, Lord Ross's for Birr, Faraday's for the Royal Institute, and Rathbone's for Liverpool, along with a certain gigantic statue in Hyde Park which never should have been plastered over with gilding. That Oriental idea, be it remembered, was not the artist's, nor yet his assistant's. The O'Connell monument is not yet perfected, nor is it likely soon to be. And yet it is the most harmonious, beautiful, and stately of the inspirations of Foley; and—if the notions of the dead were carried out as they could be by the favourite on whom his mantle has fallen—there is no doubt it would be one of the grandest testimonies to Foley's genius. The committee intrusted with the supervision of what is done are positively, some of them, talking of giving up Foley's conception, forfeiting the money already paid, and advertising for a new monument by some Irish sculptor—probably of the mortuary school! Surely Irishmen should have sense enough to know that Home Rule in art is profanity!"

As Rip Van Winkle Mr. Jefferson has made himself a name in England; but as he had never acted any other part on this side of the Atlantic it was doubted whether he could act anything else. These doubts have, says *Truth*, now been dispelled. At Mr. Compton's benefit, "Lend me Five Shillings," a popular and amusing farce, was performed. A number of guests met at a county ball, and amongst them is a Mr. Golightly, a gentleman who is under the impression that a lady has fallen in love with him, but who, from not having five shillings in his pocket and not being able to borrow it from his friends, is unable to pursue his advantage. When the county guests were assembled on the stage of Drury Lane, there was a young man amongst them, with reddish hair and whiskers, arrayed in correct evening costume, and in no way different in appearance from the usual guests at a ball. Unbounded was the astonishment when it was discovered that this young man was Mr. Golightly, or rather Mr. Jefferson. A very few moments he had convinced the most sceptical that he was no "one part" actor, and that the only reason why he had as yet limited his impersonations to "Rip" was because he had not exhausted the interest which attaches to him in the character of the drunken, good-natured scamp. Without any apparent effort, without the slightest exaggeration, without condescending to what is called "stage business," distorting his face or "striking comic" attitudes, he provoked roars of laughter. The situations in which Mr. Golightly finds himself are humorous, and he simply accentuated their humour. The actor was entirely merged in his part, and although there have been before him many Mr. Golightlys, he made the part, whilst he conveyed the impression that the part was making him. This is the perfection of art, and if Mr. Jefferson had never played anything else, he would have shown, by playing in an amusing but commonplace farce, a comparatively insignificant part, that he is a perfect master of the art of acting.

M. G. MONOD, writing from Paris to the *Academy*, says:—"M. Renan's fifth volume, now forthcoming (Levy), is entitled 'La Seconde Génération Chrétienne: les Evangiles.' The two centres from out of which the Gospels sprang are painted with marvellous colours. On the one hand, Palestine, where we find at once Jews in bondage to the law, plunged in minute observances and narrow fanaticism, and Ebionites, those pious and innocent mystics in whom the mind of Christ lives anew; on the other hand, Rome, that strange medley of a world where superstitions of every sort and kind jostle each other—with her Titus, who becomes captivated by the Jews and the Christians; her Domitian, the most hateful tyrant the world has ever seen; and her rigid Antonines, whom solicitude for their political obligations and the welfare of the Empire turns into persecutors. Every one of these portraits is a masterpiece. And with what consummate art M. Renan shows each Gospel in its turn to have been the outcome of one or other of these centres in the last thirty years of the first century: the Gospel of Mark, first written in Rome by the disciple of Peter, without skill, but with a rough simplicity; the Gospel of Matthew, written in Galilee after that of Mark, but with the words of Christ, faithfully recorded in the memories of the primitive Christians of the East, added thereto; the Gospel of Luke, compiled in Rome after that of Mark, and arranged with a certain degree of literary pretension; lastly, the Gospel of John, compiled at Ephesus by John's disciples. With extreme delicacy, M. Renan points out how much arranging and combination the Gospel narrations underwent, how much also that was legendary was incorporated in them, pointing out at the same time that had it not been for the historical personage of Christ not one word contained in the Gospels would ever have been written. Christ's person and life illumine the whole. He was the source of all, the Creator even of all that legend ascribed to Him. Never has M. Renan's talent appeared to greater perfection than in this volume. The pages on St. Matthew are of exquisite beauty."

THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with some amazement, not unmixed with amusement, your fiery leader of the 20th instant against the Indian Civil Service as at present constituted. You remind me of nothing so much as of the hero of "Maud," who, having sworn with one breath to bury all the "dead body of hate" for Maud's brother, in the next breath curses that brother's home-return. So you have almost forgiven the Civil Service when you suddenly break out against it again. At one time it used to be known as your "red rag." The very sight of it was enough! Down went your head, and then came a blind and furious charge! Latterly these charges have become less frequent, much to the disappointment of the crowd, but to the no small satisfaction of your admirers who often regretted that you should waste so much of your time and power on a mere abstraction. For, after all, the Civil Service, like all similar corporations, has neither a body to kick nor a soul to be damned. It includes within its shadowy outlines some superior, some inferior, and some medium men. If you have a complaint against one, why blame all? There are some conceited men in the Civil Service we all know—some very conceited men—and there are also some men who cannot even be called clever; but take a fair percentage and you will find them good fellows all round—quite good enough if not too good for the work you have so sarcastically assigned them.

You seem determined to give no one the opportunity of accusing you of the possession of that "doubtful virtue"—consistency.

Not only is the leader under discussion inconsistent in itself, but it contrasts strangely with your vigorous leaders of a few days ago on the Revenue Survey and the Deccan Riots' Commission.

You begin by comparing the old Civil Service with the new, quite forgetting that the two have become so fused as to make distinction impossible. You may compare the service of thirty years ago with the service of to-day, but you cannot compare the non-competition with the competition Civil Service, the present service being a compound of both. Wait until the non-competitioners have passed away, and then you may perchance be able to compare their administration with that of the competition-wallas. My own impression, however, is that the Civil Service is dying. Like all good things it has had its day and must die.

It may perhaps be unfortunate that competitionwallas were called in only just in time to witness its death, but that the service is dying cannot properly be said to be their fault.

"India for the Indians" is now the cry, and the Indian Civil Service is the first to fall a victim! And why not? It is a service into which officers in high places cannot thrust the children whom they are too lazy or too selfish to educate, and which is not, as of yore, an asylum for needy nephews and third, fourth, and fifth cousins. It is a service held by men who have nothing to thank anybody for, save and except those who enable them to acquire a good education. Therefore it must be the first to go. "Throw it open to the natives, but keep and increase the Uncovenanted for the use of our sons, our nephews, our cousins and our family connections." "Keep! oh keep, the Uncovenanted!" cries the chorus of generals, councillors, and courtiers!

"Break faith," "of course break faith!" "Must our children starve, while natives clamour for Government employment, and those unknown sons of competition hold the highest places in the land? No! admit the natives to the highest places and they will then let us keep the lower for our families and friends." O Nepotism! How long wilt thou last?" Echo answers "last."

But, turning to your leading article again, it is surprising to find how warm are the laudations lavished on the service of the past. There is, methinks, a book entitled "Guide to Bombay" which gives some hints or glimpses of what the then service really was. But the past is the past; so let it be! I would merely refer your readers to the Civil lists of 30 years ago. They will find for one name of note twenty names they never heard of, and so it is now. We cannot all be Cæsars or Sir Richard Temples!—*non omnia possumus omnes* like those great men.

There may, nevertheless, be some "guiltless Cromwells" or "mute inglorious Miltons" among those unknown names, therefore impute not to them the fault that they are not Gibbses or Rogerses!

Nor, Sir, reproach them with poverty!

It is their fault that their tents are tattered, that they ride on tats, and inspect boundary marks? Is it their fault that they have been lured to this country by false promises? Is it their fault that they passed five long years of training amid the agonies of countless exams. in order that they might find the Indian Civil Service "a byword and a delusion!" Is it their fault that they have to pass the greater part of their lives in a desert "surrounded by obsequious karkuns and subordinates who have only to hear and to obey?"

Is it their fault that the service is hopelessly blocked, and that they will have to spend their lives in the desert on less pay than a lawyer or a doctor makes at home?

Forgive the Civil Service, Sir. The wretched rival of nepotism, the champion of hard work and moderate ability, is dying! Let it die, and then *de mortuis*, &c.

March 23. DIRGE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"When you have a bad case abuse the plaintiff's attorney" is a celebrated and approved legal maxim. An eminent medical authority at home lays down as a rule of practice, deducible from the same principle—"when you compete for an office (say a coronership) do not merely prove your opponent incapable. Say that he murdered his grandmother and stole clocks." In a similar way it has now come to be an accepted principle of rhetoric and composition in India that a shy at the Civil Service is always in place. If you look only to the immediate effect, perhaps this is right, but, unless some regard be paid to accuracy, I do not think it pays in the long run.

You had occasion yourself the other day to remark that the salaries of the Civil Service ought to be reduced. Now this is a perfectly open question, and has no much to do with its future that the Civil Servants themselves never venture to ask Government to allow them any compensation for the practical diminution of their pay by the reduction of its purchasing power.

You appeared, however, to think that your view was supported by alleging that the Revenue Department had proved itself incapable of managing its own affairs until it was taught by an infantry officer, and that it had procured the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill. As regards the former matter, you appear to be ignorant (for I will not acuse you of wilful *suppressio veri*) that a revenue civilian, the late Mr. Goldsmid, bore a part in the reforms of 1836, at least equal to that of Sir George Wingate, whose great services I, for one, will never undervalue. It also escaped you that the mismanagement of land revenue, previous to that date, was the affair of the old "raja generation" whom you seem to think so much superior in talents, tentage, and stud, to their degenerate successors. For my part, I think they did as well as could be expected under very difficult circumstances; and if I rejoice for any reason that their powers and practices have passed away, it is because they would undoubtedly long ago have put you, Sir, into the first homeward bound Indiaman, very much to the loss of "constant readers" and occasional contributors like myself.

As regards the second head of the charge—viz. the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, it is very well known to every one who has taken the trouble to inquire that opinions were divided upon the subject in the service itself. If it had had to be passed by vote of the Civil Service, like a fund business, it would, I fancy, hardly have got through, for the judicial officers were against it to a man, and a good many revenue officers too. For my own part, I think it was a stupid sort of a bill, calculated to have no real effect one way or another, and therefore undesirable, but quite unworthy of the tea cup tempest it provoked, and of the recriminations between authorities whom we would like to respect, and would, therefore, wish to respect themselves, which it gave rise to. It may be as well to point out, however, that of the champions in that injurious warfare the Civil Service owned but two—a judge of the High Court on one side, and an ex-Collector on the other. The real *promachoi* were the Chief Justice, Mr. Hobhouse, and Lord Northbrook, two of them members of that horse-hair and bombazine Olympus, where the true Astræa is said to dwell—the independent Bar, and the third a Liberal Peer.

The rest of the leading article which I referred to answered itself so effectually that I do not feel my hard-earned monthly screw in much danger, and have only answered so much of it for the sake of pointing my original argument. I should not have said even so much, if a yet more flagrant instance of the practice I object to had not turned up since.

The commercial community of Bombay, it appears, object to the new Cotton Frauds Bill, and called a public meeting to announce their objection to the same, in both of which matters they have my fullest sympathy. A Mr. Bryce, however, was selected by himself or others to take the lead in the discussion. Mr. Bryce is, by his own account, a diffident man, and by yours an elegant speaker and a member of the firm of Wallace and Co. To his position in that eminent firm I can offer no objection, but for elegance and diffidence I have not latterly seen his equal, unless it were the "Claimant." Mr. Bryce, however, having published, and apparently got over his diffidence, informed the meeting that all he could say against the Bill had been already very often said by people a great deal fitter to say it, and so far I am entirely with Mr. Bryce. He next proceeded to observe that "it is an unfortunate necessity of countries administered by a bureaucracy ignorant of, or indifferent, or perhaps hostile to many of the doctrines which long ago have received general acceptance amongst nations where public opinion is a ruling power—a bureaucracy ready, Mr. Bryce is afraid, to look at everything from the narrow platform of personal, official, professional, and often still worse, family interests." Mr. Bryce says:—"It is an unfortunate necessity of such countries that many points which, in more favoured regions, have long ago reached a general acceptance must, in such countries, be repeated over and over again with a wearisome iteration."

Now, to the whole of this statement I am, as a member of the bureaucracy and of the general public, compelled to object in the strongest parliamentary terms. The first part of it (setting aside the character of the "bureaucracy," which can take care of itself against Mr. Bryce without any remark from me) amounts to this—that the terrible "bureaucracy" is promoting the Cotton Frauds Bill against every one else. Nothing could be more false. The original Act was passed, it is admitted, by a pretty general consent of the whole white population of the Presidency, such a consent as would have passed any party question at home. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's Act was passed through Council here chiefly by himself, who hated the "bureaucracy" as much as Mr. Bryce does not, because, as Mr. Maclean said in his speech, he was a clear-sighted man (and knew very well who were the real constitutional opponents in India of over legislation and official jobbery). Of the two heads of the "bureaucracy" who were in Council at that time, the senior opposed the Bill, tooth and toenail, upon exactly the same grounds as are advanced against the present one. The second, so far as he minded the matter at all, exerted himself to tone it down. Mr. Bryce, I think, was not above our horizon at the time; at least, I do not remember his name being much mentioned before last September, but I was present at the discussion which I am speaking of, and you, Sir, have only to look up your own back files to see that what I say is true.

Now, what is the position of the present Bill? Good or bad, we find again the senior members of the bureaucracy, their representatives in Council, opposing or modifying the Bill, and only checked from suspending its further career by the *fiat* of a *parliamentary* official, the Marquis of Salisbury, who, if we are to believe the confidential information of the diffident and elegant Mr. Bryce, as reported in your columns, is such a flexible fool that he lets Mr. Ravenscroft and Sir Bartle Frere turn him round their fingers. "I have it on the best authority," says he, "that it was Sir Bartle Frere who stirred up Lord Salisbury to send out this missive to the Government of Bombay requiring the continuance of the Cotton Frauds Act, and we all know he has relations in the Department. It is unnecessary for me to speak to you further about the wire pulling and backstairs influence in these matters, but I maintain that is the only ground for the maintenance of this legislation."

In any country which was not demoralized by a bureaucracy one would expect a public speaker to give some evidence when he advances a charge of this sort. Then we have the old griefs of Messrs. Gaddum & Co., which "only shows what we have to expect at the hands of officials" and the "insolence" of "Mr. Borrofield." Messrs. Gaddum and Co. suffered under the existing law, which they (and I) think a bad one; but it is absurd to expect a magistrate to bandy compliments with the persons he punishes.

So much for the wickedness of the bureaucracy and its share in the matter. Let us now observe "the doctrines which have received general acceptance amongst nations where public opinion is a ruling power." The United States, it is generally believed, are such a country, and I do understand that there's no special department there to supervise the manufacture of nutmegs. The views of that nation, however, upon the subject of free trade are hardly such as any member would like to get up and avow in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce; and the duties of States to their creditors have there been commented on in a very remarkable way by a party once supreme, and not yet altogether despicable, the repudiators. France is called a Republic, and would rather like to be quit of the mutual obligations of free trade contracted with us when it was governed by a despot and his bureaucracy. Where, then, is the happy country which does not suffer from the sad necessity of hearing the arguments of responsible and competent politicians dished up again with the sauce we have seen by the like of Mr. Bryce? Not England; for I have already shown that England and not Anglo-India is the parent of the legislation objected to.

On the whole, I am afraid that there are no such countries that the "damnable iteration" of better men's ideas by those who are incapable of framing ideas for themselves must be submitted to everywhere, and I must confess that I have even very little hope that my remarks will induce such orators to keep claptrap and misrepresentation of the "bureaucracy" out of their speeches, seeing that neither experience nor ability have excluded them from the leaders of the *Bombay Gazette*. What little hope I have is based upon the candour and moderation of the other speakers at the meeting, who really seem to have understood that the matter in hand was the goodness or badness of a particular enactment, and not of Sir Bartle Frere or of those miserable persons who have proclaimed their own baseness by consenting to serve Her Majesty in India.

KESWAL.

Tanna Forests, 27th March.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT No. XX. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 30th March 1877.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	During the present week.	Percentage of labourers to population of District.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6192, of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Ordinary Prices		Prices during the past week.	Prices during present week	Average Rain-fall, i. e., the average of all the Talookas for five years.	Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talookas.
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	9,58,057	6,30,000	31,239	23,000	2·39	8,49,000	Rs. 2,45,239	Jowari	16	17	17	21·34	14·4
Belgaum	4,591	2,630	9,38,757	5,60,000	28,500	21,000	2·98	4,30,231	1,41,558	Bajri	21	22	22	29·10	
Kaladgi	6,605	5,000	8,16,037	4,60,000	29,598	20,598	3·03	1,70,587		Jowari	16	17	17	21·34	10·05
Satara	4,088	2,682	10,64,000	4,60,000	27,581	20,584	2·59			Bajri	21	22	22	29·10	
Sholapore	4,486	4,486	7,18,034	7,18,034	42,333	40,422	6·46	5,72,817		Jowari	16	17	17	21·34	27·55
Poona	5,909	5,850	9,07,285	6,77,276	39,506	31,400	3·46	3,63,767		Bajri	21	22	22	29·10	
Ahmednagar	6,847	5,850	7,73,263	5,50,000	15,000	15,45	2·11	3,63,767		Jowari	16	17	17	21·34	10·05
Nasik	5,413	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	15,000	3,682	·35	15,18,488	9,07,220	Bajri	21	22	22	29·10	
Khandesh	10,182	5,500	10,38,846	6,46,944	34,57			5,72,817		Jowari	16	17	17	21·34	27·55
										Bajri	21	22	22	29·10	
Total	54,355	34,183	79,60,917	50,16,254	2,47,103	3,96,038	2·98	55,27,569	30,83,833	Jowari	16	17	17	21·34	10·05
								8,49,004	3,55,355	Bajri	21	22	22	29·10	

Collectors' Reports by Telegram, dated 28th and 21st March 1877. Slight importations of grain have taken place into Khandesh. Grain supply at Nasik is abundant.

Grain supply at Ahmednagar is abundant. Slight migration continues. 13 deaths from cholera.

Grain supply is abundant at Poona. Slight cholera in four Talukas.

Grain supply is sufficient at Sholapore. Slight migration of people and cattle.

Grain supply at Satara is sufficient. Migratory movements continue. 73 deaths from cholera.

Grain supply at Kaladgi is sufficient. Emigrants from three Talukas returning home. 72 deaths from cholera.

Grain supply is plentiful at Belgaum. Scarcity of water felt. 314 deaths from cholera.

Grain markets at Dharwar are well supplied. Migration continues. 802 deaths from cholera.

The works in progress are roads, tanks and miscellaneous.

No rain has fallen during the week.

2. Grain is slightly dearer in Satara, Dharwar, and Kaladgi, and is cheaper in Belgaum.

3. The number of people upon Relief Works in the nine affected districts is 236,038 against 217,163 last week, and there are also 3,144 hillmen and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The increase is very general throughout the affected districts, and it would appear that some of the people who declined task-work, and some of those who left the works for the Holi-holidays, are coming back. The emigrants, too, who left their districts early in the season, are now reported to be gradually returning, and some of them require employment upon the Relief Works.

4. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. It will be seen that, during the week ending 24th March, the number of people upon Civil Works was 21,276, the number upon works under Public Works Department Agency being 210,926.

During the week in question there were, therefore, upon works under Civil Agency, less than one-eleventh of the total number of labourers.

5. Sir Richard Temple visited parts of the Sholapur, Kaladgi, Ahmednagar, and Poona Districts, and personally inspected about 40,000 persons receiving relief from the State on works. Sir Richard Temple has recorded an opinion, which is generally favourable as regards the condition of the people seen by him and as regards the arrangements under which relief is administered in the parts of the Presidency he visited. He considered, however, that more attention is needed to the proper working of the village organization for searching out and relieving isolated cases of distress. This Government have reiterated their previous very stringent orders on this subject.

6. Information has been received from Dharwar and North Kanara of the commencement of a return movement of immigrants who came from the more easterly districts, who have, for the most part, accompanied cattle to the grazing in the Kanara forests, and who appear to have suffered from exposure, and from living for some months in a climate to which they were unaccustomed. Some of these people have fallen into a low condition, and their return to their own villages, where there is as yet neither grazing nor field employment, is premature. In order, therefore, to detain them near where there is still grazing to be found, and to put them into better condition for the return journey which is still before them, when the proper time arrives, orders have been issued to treat them as a special class, and to relieve them as follows:—

1st.—To form them into separate gangs or parties.

2nd.—When they appear exhausted, to feed them for two or three days, taking no work.

3rd.—To put them afterwards to light work on Public Works Department rates of wages for a week or so.

4th.—Having gradually got them into better condition to afford them to Public Works Department or Civil Agency works, according to their capabilities, and under existing rules and regulations.

5th.—To be careful that relief is afforded to the young children as well as the older children and adults.

7. It may also be necessary to treat specially some of the persons seeking relief in Kaladgi, and elsewhere in the Kanarese Division, who, from various causes, may have fallen into a somewhat low condition. Orders have been given to deal with these special cases as follows:—

1st.—To put them into separate gangs or parties.

2nd.—To put them to light work on Public Works Department rates of wages for a week or so.

3rd.—When they get into better condition, to draft them back to Civil Agency works and rates; or, if able-bodied and strong enough, to send them for employment on the regular Public Works Department works.

4th.—Very exceptional cases to be met exceptionally, as ordered in Government Resolution No. 16, C. W.—21, Local, dated 5th January 1877, and care to be taken that relief is afforded to the young children, as well as to the older children capable of work, and adults.

10. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 17th March, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.		Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Average number of Children, and of women employed at them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	Rs.		No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	2,000		1,857	1,057	6,621	1,057	102	102
Nasik	2,000		1,640	1,040	5,449	1,040	1,040	5,449
Ahmednagar	2,000		439	298	2,547	298	298	2,547
Poona	2,000		1,157	1,194	6,404	1,194	1,194	6,404
Sholapur	2,000		1,178	1,178	6,404	1,178	1,178	6,404
Satara	2,000		1,042	1,042	3,882	1,042	1,042	3,882
Belgaum	2,000		278	278	1,861	278	278	1,861
Kaladgi	2,000		314	314	1,100	314	314	1,100
Dharwar	2,000		1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Total	18,000		9,103	8,501	35,368	8,501	8,501	35,368

+ No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector.

* No return's returns not received.

12. With regard to the movements of foodgrains, 3,320 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 22nd March, and during the same week 4,000 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 7,320 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 22nd of March to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 22nd of March was 210,602 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In Oct. 1876.	In Nov. 1876.	In Dec. 1876.	In Jan. 1877.	In Feb. 1877.	In March, up to 22nd	TOTAL.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta South-Eastern line, from Poona, to Sholapur	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	12,279	85,928
North-Eastern line, from Nasik, to Bhusawal	11,683	30,498	25,498	15,471	12,477	9,882	105,025
	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	2,483	19,549
Total.....	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	24,644	210,602

13. On the whole, the grain supply continues to be sufficient, the transfer of the relief labourers from Civil Agency to Public Works Department works to be satisfactory, and the general condition of the people, with a few exceptions, which are now being specially dealt with, to be good. Cholera, except in Dharwar, where there have been a greater number of cases, does not appear to be on the increase in other parts of the Presidency.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

DEATH OF THE EN VOY FROM CABUL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE FRONTIER.)

PESHAWUR, 26TH MARCH.

More than once since I have arrived here have I turned out to ascertain the truth of rumours alleging the death of Syud Noor Mahomed, the Cabul Envoy, and when I did so once again this morning, it was with little expectation that I would have the grim satisfaction of learning that I had not proceeded on a bootless errand. When, however, my eyes fell upon the scene which presented itself outside the bungalow in which the Envoy has resided since his arrival here, I could no longer doubt the truth of the statement that the old and well-tried friend of Shere Ali Khan had crossed the rubicon which leads to *Abirat*. Viziers and kings, as well as all others must inevitably yield themselves into the hands of the great Vanquisher, from whom, as the Moslem justly puts it, "God in His mercy, gives no escape." Life is good, but it was compassion which fixed its duration at "three score years and ten," beyond that "all that we've learned to love" passes away, and we long only for that which this world can never give.

The bungalow in which the late Envoy lived is of one storey, with stoutly pillared verandahs, and a surrounding compound on two sides of which, half buried in the foliage of the luxuriant trees which overhang them, are the outhouses common to a private residence in this country. Near the gate which opens on a broad gravel walk at a corner of the compound was a tent—a sepoy's pal—in which since the Envoy's arrival a guard of English sepoys have been stationed. This morning the compound and verandahs in front of the house presented their customary appearance, desolate enough, like all Indian gardens notwithstanding the shrubs and trees abounding, of any sign of life, save the solitary motionless figure of the swarthy sentry at the gate, and the monotonous pacing of the sepoy on guard beneath the portico of the house, as he went to and fro with the regularity of a well-timed pendulum. This scene was strongly contrasted by that passing at the rear of the bungalow, where life and bustle, though subdued. Horses were assembled and numbers of tawny-skinned Cabulees were hurrying to and fro, carrying here and there boxes and bundles, bales and packages; sorting and arranging them and loading the waiting animals, ready for the long and hurried journey which they were so unexpectedly called upon to perform. Gathered round the doors of the different outhouses—sitting, squatting and standing—were groups of Pathans of various tribes and countries. Side by side with the Khuttuk of Peshawur, gathered the Tajiks and Khuzzelbashes of Cabul; moulvies and traders, soldiers and nondescripts; every class and every kind—from the bony looking Ghessite with his *mussuk* hanging idly and empty over his shoulder, to the brawny-faced veteran whose good sword has unsheathed in the battles which replaced Shere Ali on his throne. The road outside the bungalow, for nearly half a furlong, was studded here and there with picturesque groups, collected round some one more privileged than his hearers who had been in the house of death and could relate the news which was meanwhile spreading with rapidity throughout the town, until at twelve o'clock little else was talked of, at least in Moslem circles.

From the time of his arrival in Peshawur the Envoy had been suffering from a chronic complaint, or rather, I believe, complaints, and he was here but a few days when he was compelled to forego the evening drive with Sir Lewis Pelly, an old acquaintance, and Atta Mahomed, the English vakeel at Cabul, which he at first took every evening. From that time, alternating from better to worse, he gradually declined and died this morning at two o'clock.

Comparatively little known as Syud Noor Mahomed Shah is to the great body of Europeans in India, he was ever, from all that I have been able to learn of him

must increase likewise. And the population must increase. I look upon it as a positive certainty that the lawless state of things which has existed for so many centuries throughout Central Asia, and has operated as a check on everything like civilisation, must gradually be brought to an end. It is the inevitable consequence of the advance of Russia on one side, and the spread of English influence from the other side. A time must come sooner or later when all the restless, fiery spirits of the desert countries on both sides the Oxus will find no further scope for their freebooting propensities, and they will have to turn their energies into some other channel. If Afghanistan is not looked upon as the birthplace of valour and the cradle of worth, still it maintains the reputation for martial ardour which was for so long the characteristic of our northern neighbours. Like the Scotch, the Afghans have been and still are famed for their clannish spirit and clansmen's feuds. But there are causes at work which, in course of time, will gradually extinguish such internecine quarrels, and the progress of civilisation and the healthy influence of commerce will produce manifest results. The energy and canny disposition of the Scotch, when no longer able to find an outlet in the battle fields, soon caused our north countrymen to take the lead in the fields of commerce. No less marked or successful has been the conversion of the martial ardour of the Sikhs and Punjabees into a spirit of commercial and industrial enterprise. Even at the present time, famous as the Afghan is as a bold and skilled warrior, I venture to affirm that no keener hand at a commercial bargain can be found than the long-haired Kabulee, who is to be seen in the bazaars of Yarkund, or Tashkend, or in the streets of Calcutta, or any other large towns of India during the winter season. It is clearly to our interest, not merely for the commercial advantages of our country, but in the interests of civilisation, to bind these frontier tribes to us by ties of personal profit. On the political value of subsidies granted to the ruler of the country, I will not now venture an opinion, but it should be clearly understood that with a people like the Afghans, who have a keen eye for personal profit, it is a mistake to suppose that by subsidising the chief we conciliate the people. It should be our aim to let each man individually feel that he has a direct interest in maintaining friendship with us, and this can be done by creating or fostering a taste for luxuries, small though they be, which they will be loth to forego when once indulged in. I know I shall be met with the argument that Afghanistan is a poor country, and that Dost Mahomed once replied to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, when asked to encourage trade, that his country produced nothing but stones. Then, too, there is all the talk about the danger of advancing across the Indus, and of the chance of embroiling ourselves politically wherever we find access commercially. I am well acquainted with all the arguments in favour of masterly inactivity, but I do not think they apply to commercial questions.

The laws of commercial progress are irresistible. As wars cease and populations thrive, so commerce must increase. Viewing the question from this standpoint, and setting aside all political consideration, the advance of Russia must unquestionably be looked upon as a great gain to civilisation, and if Russia adopted principles of free trade, or were content with only a moderate degree of protection for her own manufactures, I should —always speaking in a commercial spirit—welcome her advance. But, unfortunately, we know too well what her policy of jealous seclusion is, and, as matters now stand, those who would rejoice to see Russia extend her frontier to our Indian borders, must be prepared to temper their exultation with the humiliating knowledge that Russia's gain will be a loss to our trade. The evil effects of Russia's policy have been forcibly portrayed very lately by Prince Bismarck's master hand, and it will be well for all, and especially for Russia, if she awake to a sense of her position, and withdraw from the suicidal course she seems bent on following to the complete breakdown of her commercial fabric. The peculiar views of the Russians on the subject of trade, and their jealousy of England, have been well portrayed by Mr. Wallace in his interesting work on Russia, and by a Russian writer, M. Terentieff.

"Great Britain, by her *politique d'exploitation*, is looked upon as the bloodsucker of less advanced nations. Having no cause to fear competition, she advocates the insidious principles of free trade, and delegates foreign countries with her manufactures to such an extent that native industries are inevitably over-whelmed. But the Russians think that the fallacies of free trade have been exposed, and the nations have found in the beneficent powers of protective tariffs a means of escape from British thraldom.'

Carrying out these views into practice a rigid blockade is maintained against the entry into Russia of foreign manufactures. "Thus," says Mr. Wallace, "they protect their newly adopted subjects from the heartless exploitation of Manchester, and Birmingham, and consign them to the tender mercies of the manufactures of Moscow and St. Petersburg. The economic influence of Moscow, which sells dear, is somehow infinitely less baneful and burdensome for the native populations than that of Manchester which sells cheap."

It is therefore to our interest commercially to enter into such treaties as was made with the Amir of Kashgar, because, unless we establish some such footing as we have got there in those countries, we shall not be able to remonstrate successfully with Russia, if, or when, she annexes these territory to her empire. But if we can show that we have had trading relations with them, and have entered into treaties with the rulers of the land, there will be good ground of remonstrance against anything like a complete stoppage of trade.

The question has doubtless been well considered with reference to the possible or probable absorption of Constantinople and European Turkey into the Russian Empire. In the absence of any remonstrance from the other powers Russia would doubtless wish to exclude all foreign trade, and England would be a direct loser to the extent of 12 millions a year. But it is not to be supposed that the whole of the European powers, who have an interest in the question, would tamely submit to see themselves expelled from the Turkish market, and some rules and regulations would certainly be arrived at, and would be respected by all parties. But not so in Asia. Probably if the question were put to the Government of St. Petersburg with regard to Central Asia, we should get some kind of assurance that no such sweeping orders for exclusion would be given. But we know too well from practical experience that orders issued at St. Petersburg are carried out in a very different sense at Tashkend. In 1869, when I went to St. Petersburg, partly to discuss this very question of the injury done to our trade by the prohibitory orders issued by the Government of Tashkend, I was solemnly assured that no such orders had been given. But since then we know from native evidence, and it is openly stated by Mr. Schuyler, that this prohibition has been strictly enforced.

It may appear a vain thing to draw comparisons between trade in Europe and trade in Asia where the conditions are so entirely different. Yet it may not be uninteresting just to glance at the fluctuations of commerce in different countries. In the three northern countries of Europe, Norway and Sweden, Denmark and Holland, where tariffs are most liberal, trade has increased 300 per cent. since 1859. In France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, where the tariff is less liberal, our trade has increased 100 per cent. Our trade with the Channel Islands, which is perfectly free, amounts to 20*l.* per head of the population; our trade with Belgium, under a liberal tariff, to 6*l.* 10*s.* per head. Our trade with France amounts only to 2*l.* per head. These figures are for countries where beyond the ordinary tariff fixed by law no exactions or impediments are allowed to hamper trade. In the East things are very different. Tolls, exactions, robberies, and accidents render the transit of merchandise difficult and dangerous. Yet we find that our trade with Central Asia has increased 100 per cent. within the last twelve years, and gives an average of something less than 10*s.* per head of the population.

These facts are encouraging, and permit us to indulge the hope that as peace is spread over the land, as population increases, and more enlightened views as regards commerce are adopted, trade will take great strides in advance of its present limits.

In the Report on the Trade of India for 1876, it is said that India is not well situated geographically for becoming a re-exporting country, and the trade with the countries on the north-west, north and north-east has been considered to be insignificant. At the same time it is acknowledged that hitherto very little effort has been put forth by the Government to ascertain what that trade is, and with the exception of the Punjab, there are no returns as yet which can be accepted as an adequate representation of the state of the export trade over any but a few chief routes.

Yet, when we come to inquire more carefully into the matter, we shall find that on all sides there are rivulets and streams of traffic, which, joined together, help considerably to swell the returns of trade for the whole of India.

It is boldly asserted by many acquainted with that part of the world, and competent to form a correct estimate, that trade with Thibet and the countries to the north of the plains of Hindostan equals in value and importance that which is carried on between India and the countries to the north-west. The Thibetans are said to be eminently a commercial people, and every person in authority, including the chief Lamas of the monasteries, keeps an agent, and carries on trade on his own account. Besides this a large number of Mussulman traders from Kashmir are located in the capital. Bullion is a great article of export, gold and silver being produced in large quantities. The commerce of Thibet with China are imports of tea, cotton fabrics, thread, porcelain, and Yunan ponies, and exports of silver, salt, blankets, and other woollen goods, furs, drugs, and musk. From calculations carefully made, it is said that our Darjeeling planters could supply Lhassa with tea at prices that would undersell the Chinese. In the statement of moral and material progress of India, from which I am largely quoting, it is said that English woollen cloths are much sought after in Thibet, but they have apparently to contend with importations from Russia. A M. Desgodins saw numerous packets on their way to the salt works, wrapped up in wax cloths bearing the name of a Halifax maker; they appeared to be made expressly for Thibet, where they sell well, though the quality is but mediocre. Flowered calicoes, too, are much in demand, as well as indigo, orals, turquoises, and pearls.

The great and inexhaustible staple of Thibet is its wool, which can be produced on its vast plains and mountain slopes in any quantity and of the finest quality. The trade in this article might be increased very considerably, as Mr. Clements Markham so conclusively shows in his valuable edition of "Bogle's Travels in Thibet," if all the passes to Lhassa could be freely opened to commerce, if the obstructions to trade on the part of Chinese agents could be removed, and if the danger of aggression from Nepaul, which is ever present to the minds of the peaceful Thibetans, could be removed.

To remove the obstruction of the Chinese it is proposed to follow the example of the Russians, and obtain from the Government at Peking permission to establish consular agents at the Court of the Teshu Lamas, just as the Russians are allowed to place their agents at Urga, near the Court of the Taranaath Lama.

Hitherto no organised attempt has been made to register the amount of traffic between Bengal and Nepaul, but Sir R. Temple notes that the traffic at certain seasons is considerable, and with his accustomed energy he has organised a complete system of registration. In the reports of the North-West Provinces the object of trade with Thibet is wholly omitted.

The question of improving communication with Thibet, which originated with Mr. Brian Hodgson, so far back as 1831, and was revived in a practical form by Sir G. Campbell, has also been taken up by Sir R. Temple, who is decidedly of opinion that the best and shortest route is that over the Jeylup Pass. This pass is open all the year round, and is the lowest in the Chola range, which again is one of the lowest sections of the Himalayas. It leads into the Thibetan territory of Choombee, and the journey from the pass to Lhassa is said to be from 250 to 300 miles over a not very difficult country. The distance to Jhansan Jong, the principal mart of Eastern Thibet, is only 159 miles, and to Tashilumbo, on the great Nariehoo River, where one of the best tracts of Thibet is situated, it is 200 miles.

From Darjeeling to Teedong, thirty-seven miles, the road is tolerably good, except where it crosses the Teesta, where a cane bridge has been provided for foot passengers, and a raft for the passage of laden animals, which however is useless in the rains.

From Teedong to Jeylup, fifty-six miles, the trade is carried on the backs of men. This road is evidently capable of great improvement, and will be so improved when funds are available.

The total value of all the ascertained exports from Darjeeling and Sikkim to Thibet, is 17,130*l.*, and of imports 7,505*l.*, leaving a balance of 9,625*l.* due by Thibet, which is paid in British rupees, which the Thibetans obtain by selling their cattle, salt, and other produce in Assam and Nepal. Other items of merchandise on this trade route bring up the total to about 43,000*l.*

I cannot leave this part of the subject without drawing attention to a letter which appeared some time ago in the "British Trade Journal," and was written by Dr. Campbell, late superintendent of Darjeeling. His remarks as regards Sikkim need not be quoted, as happily the energetic action of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal for the last three or four years has begun to have effect, and many of the reforms proposed or hinted at by Dr. Campbell have been carried out.

As regards Nepal, Dr. Campbell's remarks deserve attention. He says, "Although we have been in what is called friendly alliance with Nepal for fifty years, our trade with that country, which has an open frontier with our Indian territories, extending about 500 miles, is subjected to the most vexatious obstructions and exactions, at the same time that her trade into our territories is free and unobstructed.

"While we freely admit and welcome into our territories every subject of Nepal, and they have free and unquestioned liberty of travelling over the whole of India for purposes of trade, pilgrimage, or amusement, no Englishman is allowed on any pretext to enter Nepal without the express sanction of the Government formally applied for through the Resident." Altogether Dr. Campbell well points out that free trade with Nepal is in existing circumstances an impossibility, and as Mr. Markham justly observes a policy of worse than Chinese exclusiveness and obstruction is maintained.

One of the leading journals has pointed out that the English commercial interest at stake in the Eastern Question in its broadest sense, and not merely confined to Turkey, are as far as possible from insignificant. The great peculiarity in English manufacturing industry, is that it depends so largely for the sale of its products on countries which are forcibly kept from establishing protective tariffs, or which have not yet reached that half civilisation which produces a belief in the virtues of protectionism. India, China, the interior of Asia and Africa, and the Ottoman dominions are the true markets which preserve us from the commercial distress or ruin with which we are constantly threatened by the economical policy of the Continental and North American States. The States of the European Continent do indeed show a slightly increasing tendency to become our customers, but there is one country which has never for a moment relaxed its commercial hostility, and this is Russia. Every portion of the Ottoman dominions, or any other part of the world absorbed by Russia, is absolutely lost to English trade, and the pretended civilising mission of Russia is everywhere an errand of destruction to our manufactures.

If this be true, then, the whole of our trade with countries across the border along the whole line of territory extending from Kurrachee round by Kabul, Thibet to Lhassa, which has doubled within the last ten years, and already exceeds two millions sterling, is in danger of being lost to us, if the wishes of those who desire to see the Russian boundary in Asia march with ours are ever fulfilled.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a most powerful means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Advertisements to appear, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INDIGESTION RELIEVED IN FIVE MINUTES.
DR. SIMES'
FAR-FAMED
PEPSINE MIXTURE,
The only Cure for
INDIGESTION.
Trade Mark "PEPSINE MIXTURE."
THE GREAT HEALER OF THE STOMACH, IS WARRANTED TO CURE

Indigestion	Pains between the Shoulders
Heartburn	Loss of Appetite
Wind	Spasms
Acidity	Bitterness in the Mouth
Giddiness	Jaundice
Breakfast	Sallowness in the Face
Liver Complaint	Palpitation, &c.

It quickly removes all obstructions from the stomach, and promotes the healthy action of the viscera. It causes a due secretion of the nutritious bile, and removes all indigested food from the stomach, and assists Nature in her regular progress. It contains nothing injurious; can be taken by the most delicate person; is a good pick-me-up; and, if taken in the morning after a bout of eating or drinking. Price Re. 1-3 per bottle, cash, or by post 48 stamps.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF INDIGESTION.
—WAGSTAFF, Esq., Droitwich, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I have suffered from indigestion and liver complaint for a long while, and have paid £40 to one of the first physicians in Birmingham for advice and medicines, but obtained no relief. One bottle of Dr. Simes' Pepsine Mixture has done me more good than all the medicines I have taken."
Mr. C. BARTTEN, 78 High-street, Birmingham, writes:—"Your Dr. Simes' Pepsine Mixture not only sells well, but purchasers also speak in the highest terms of it, some even declaring that it has done them very much good when other things tried for years have failed, and amongst those prescriptions from various medical men."
COUGHS RELIEVED IN TWO MINUTES.

BRONCHITIS!!! COUGHS!!! COLDS!!!
NEWTON-MASON'S
HOREHOUND AND LINSEED LINCTUS,
THE GREAT CURE FOR BRONCHITIS,
Is warranted to Cure
Coughs of years' standing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Difficult Breathing, Inflamed, Sore, and Ulcerated Throats, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels. Thousands of persons have been cured of their coughs by its magical influence on the bronchial tubes. It will relieve the most distressing Coughs in two minutes as its effects are so magical, speedily dispersing the congealed phlegm and causing free expectoration, thereby giving that inestimable boon a comfortable night's sleep, to sufferers. It is also a sure preventive against consumption. Ask for Newton-Mason's Patent Horehound and Linseed Linctus. Price Re. 1-6 per bottle, cash, or by post 48 stamps.
WONDERFUL CURE OF HOARSENESS AND COUGH.
Mrs. ANDREWS 21, Reeds-Street, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I am very much pleased to tell you that after I took four teaspoonsful of your Linctus my hoarseness went quite away. It also relieved the cough. I have since got some for my daughter. She had been hoarse for four months. It quite cured her. I also gave some to my little girl, twelve months old, suffering from whooping cough. It has cured her. I shall always recommend it."
WHOLESALE AGENT FOR INDIA:
A. W. MASON, 15, ROYD STREET,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL OF MESSRS. M. F. CASH AND CO.,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
MESSRS. ROGERS & COMPANY,
FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.
DR. SIMES' PATENT LIVER PILLS, warranted not to contain Blue Pill or Calomel, are the best and safest Pills ever yet discovered to cure quickly pains between the shoulders and in the side, by acting directly on the liver, without purging the bowels. Sold in boxes, Re. 1-4 each.
AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT INDIA.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.
GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below,

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.
SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended				Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	" 350
Do.	" Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	" 330
Do.	" Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality		Do.	" 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from				Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases				Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do.	Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance			" 200
Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting			Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	" 65 to " 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	" 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLEERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.
German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time..... .....Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¼ and Minute Repeaters	" 800 to " 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	" 400 to " 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	" 550 to " 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

FOR SALE.

GINGER BRANDY,
As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.
By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach-toni ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.
No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of
E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.
DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES,
By CLYMER DIXON and Co.
Size of platen 40 by 25.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort Bombay.

NOW READY.
THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.
IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.
THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES
Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A Brown Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-3 high, a splendid mover in harness and makes a good dog-cart horse, Rs. 800.
A pair of Arabs, Grey and Chesnut, one 7 years and the other aged, 14-2 high, both stylish movers in harness and one a perfect lady's horse, Rs. 800.
A thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a grand mover under saddle and would make a good cross-country horse, Rs. 600.
A pair of Waler Mares, 15-2 high, very steady in double harness, with a set of second-hand double harness, Rs. 700.
A handsome Iron Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 14 hands, strong and fast, Rs. 700.
A Bay Arab Galloway, 4 years, 13-3½ high, strong and compactly built, up to 13 stone, Rs. 600.
A handsome high-caste Chesnut Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, is a perfectly broken Infantry and Artillery Charger, Rs. 500.
A Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 8 years old, 14-1 high, up to 12 stone with easy paces and makes a good Lady's horse, Rs. 400.
A Bay Country-bred Gelding, 5 years, 14-3 high, up to weight, pleasant saddle